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Poetical.

THE MOTHER'S FIRST GRIEF.

She sits beside the cradle,
And her tears are streaming fast,
For she sees the present only,
While she thinks of all the past;
Of the days so full of gladness,
When her first-born's answering kiss
Tumbled her down with such a rapture
That it knew no other bliss.

O those happy, happy moments
They but deepen her despair,
For she looks upon the cradle,
And her baby is not there!
There are words of comfort spoken,
And the dear child's clouds of grief
Wear the smiling bow of promise,
And she looks a sad relief.

But her wailing thoughts will wander,
Till they settle on the scene
Of the dark and silent chamber,
And of all that might have been,
For a little vacant garment,
Or a shining tress of hair,
Tells her heart, in tones of sad sigh,
That her baby is not there!

She sits beside the cradle,
But her tears no longer flow,
For she sees a blessed vision,
And forgets all earthly woe.
Sainted eyes look down upon her,
And the voice that hushed the sea
Sills her spirit with the whisper,
"Suffer them to come to me."

And while her soul is lifted
On the soaring wings of prayer,
Heaven's crystal gates swing inward,
And she sees her baby there!

—Knechtelbocker.

THE MISSEL-THRUSH.

By H. KOWLAND BROWN.
The missel-thrush sings in February. It
seems like the voice of Spring calling upon
the dormant flowers to awake. —THOMAS
MITCHELL.

The missel-thrush sings on the mistle bough,
Familiarly clear and loud;
It sings to the desolate earth its songs,
To the wind, and the drifting cloud:
"Ye may frown, ye may frown,
And the storm may come down,
But the Spring will be here by and by!"

The snow-drift wakes up from its slumber deep,
As it listens to its musical strain,
And raises its head from its cold, cold bed,
And whispers: "We come again!
For though the winds blow,
And fast falls the snow,
The Spring will be here by and by!"

Another, too, hears its echoing voice,
And that is the frozen stream,
Till life comes back to its heart again,
And it shakes out its dream.
"Oh, old," sings the thrush,
As the waters rush,
"The Spring will be here by and by!"

It sings, too, its song to the tempest high,
As it shouts to the leafless tree,
Till it hears the wild winds dwindle away,
And they dimple with kisses the sea,
"Oh, old," sings the bird,
"Now my voice ye have heard,
I must to the green-wood away!"

For the branches are green, where I used to
sing,
And so many sweet voices arise,
That ye love not the note that used to float
To the clear blue frosty skies,
So no more will I sing,
For the song of Spring,
Love their charm when the Spring is passed
by!"

WOMEN.

It is to a female pen, we believe, that we
owe this elegant tribute to the sex:
Ye are stars of the night, ye are gems of the
day,
Ye are angels whose bright illumines the
dawn,
And ye are the fairest of things that breathe,
Water as home in yonder lights up peace in
the breast,
And the throb of sorrow sinks deep in
the heart,
Till the sweet lip of woman assures the
man:
"I'll be a mother to the orphan of misfortune to bend,
In fondness a lover, in kindness a friend;
And property's hour, be it ever so brief,
From woman receives both refinement and
zeal,
And adorned by the bay or enwreathed by
the willow,
Her smile, its meed, and her bosom our
pillow."

Miscellaneous.

The following communication was
written by a Democrat of this place, and
was intended to honor the columns of
the M. C. Democrat. Why it did not
appear in that sheet, the writer can ex-
plain.

Our columns are open for the discus-
sion of this, and all other questions of
public interest. We do not hold ourselves
responsible, however, for the views of
others, unless we give them a special en-
dorsement.

For the Republican.

Our Saloons.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me for a few mo-
ments to occupy the attention of your
many readers by giving me a brief space
in your very interesting paper, for the
purpose of saying a few words in relation
to our saloons. You are aware, I sup-
pose, of the great temptations which are
always connected with such institutions,
but I must say that around and within
our saloons—the saloons of Plymouth—are
more and greater than most people
are aware of. You could not, if you
were so disposed, enter some of them at
any hour, but that you would find seated
at the table one or more sets of men,
playing "Euche," "Seven up," &c., or
in other words Gambling!

Young men who, six months ago, could
hardly have been induced to enter one
of these places, may now occasionally
and very easily be induced to play with
some of their friends—saloons friends—
for the drinks, a cigar, or perhaps oys-
ters. I have heard of some who were
caught playing—they said—for drinks,
but if the truth were known, they were
playing for money. Look out, boys, if
you don't want any one to know you do
such things, don't do them. This is my
advice. You are talked about in the
street and in the social circle, as a
man of honor, and in the strongest terms,
for doing so. Remember that your future
reputation, to a great extent, depend
upon the company you keep in your
youth. Habits will naturally be formed,
which it will take years, and perhaps a
lifetime to rid yourselves of. So be care-
ful.

It was my misfortune to drop into one
of these places not long since, and while
watching some men, young and old, who
were playing "Euche," there was a wo-
man entered, and took hold of her hus-
band's arm; and tried all manner of ways
to induce him to go home with her; but
no, he "would not do it till he got ready." She
resorted to tears and entreaties, but all to
no purpose, and she was compelled to
seek her home alone!

Oh ye men who have wives and care
not for them; what is your doom? It is
your privilege you say, but is it your
duty? Do you know the anxiety which
they manifest for you, knowing your
whereabouts? If you do, you must be
heartily tempted to use them.

Our saloons keep us very accommo-
dating—yea in some respects too much
so—particularly in the line of drinking
and gambling. Were they situated in
some communities, they would every one
of them be brought before the Grand Ju-
ry at its first sitting. How will it be
here? We will see.

FRANK.

Spirit of the Press.

[We published an article last week
relative to the Charter of the new State
Bank, from a Republican paper, the fol-
lowing is from a Democratic sheet—one
of the ablest edited papers, on that side,
published in Northern Indiana. We ex-
pect to have something to say ourselves, on
this topic shortly.—Ed. R.]

From the Fort Wayne Jeffersonian,
Apply the Test.—The Crisis Demands It.

We transpire from the head of our
leading column to this place, the follow-
ing resolutions. We ask every Democrat
to read them:

Resolved, That the Democracy of In-
diana, as represented in this Convention,
hereby reiterate and re-affirm the time-
honored principles of the National Demo-
cratic Party in opposition to Banking,
and all other chartered monopolies, and
solemnly disclaim all responsibility for
the passage of the bill at the last session
of the Legislature, commonly called the
State Bank Bill. [Democratic State
Convention, Jan. 8, 1856.]

The principle avowed in the above
State Resolution is fully endorsed by the
Democratic National Convention, June
1856, when it resolved that it is "a non
and sacred duty" of the Democratic
Party "TO RESIST ALL MONOPOLIES AND
EXCLUSIVE LEGISLATION FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE FEW AT THE EXPENSE OF THE
MANY."

We ask you now, is this democratic
doctrine? Do these resolutions embody
the principles of the Democratic party in
reference to Banks and Monopolies?—
Shall they be applied and have supremacy
in the contest now going forward be-
tween the new State Bank—the money
power—and the people of the state?—
Will any democrat stultify himself, com-
promise his principles, sell out his de-
mocracy, and accept a bribe either direct-
ly or indirectly offered, and go over to
the enemy and sanction a system which
has been repudiated by the solemn teach-
ing and constant practice of the demo-
cratic party? That some who profess to
be democrats will be seduced by the hope
of gain, to abandon the cause they pro-
fess, we do not doubt; but that the mass-
es of true-hearted democrats as well as
men of all parties who are opposed to
partial legislation, corporate privileges,
and illegal and unconstitutional authori-
ties, will stand out in opposition, we most
firmly believe.

We do not wish, in this place, to dis-
cuss the general question of monopolies
or the views of the democratic party on
the subject of Banks. We must say,
however, that we look upon the present
silent, secret, and thorough organization
of corporations against the people, as a
most dangerous crisis in our history.—
We look upon it as the most objection-
able, as well as the most appalling
form of corruption. The creation of
corporations, for the sole purpose of con-
centrating wealth in the hands of a few,
making a league among the non-pro-
ducers, is one of the most alarming signs
of the times. It is both a crime and a
nuisance. In the minds of thoughtful
men, the question is narrowing down to
the point, whether corporations shall
rule or the people; it is the question of
salvation or ruin; and they who falter or
turn back at this perilous crisis, should be
branded as traitors in all coming time—the
mildew of shame and disgrace should
settle upon their memory forever.

The inevitable tendency of Bank insti-
tutions is to create a privileged order in
society who do nothing, and who give
nothing in return for the wealth they re-
ceive. If men should obtain houses,
lands, luxuries, without giving any equiv-
alent (unless they obtained them by gift)
there would be swindling somewhere.—
And what else do unconstitutional, soul-
less corporations called banks? By their
chartered privileges they are enabled to
print a piece of paper dollars, which
would buy half a county, with less labor
than it would require to raise a bushel of
corn, taxing the people millions of dol-
lars every year. They give you a little
strip of brown paper, with a picture and
a promise to pay printed upon it, for your
labor and your property, and you imagine
it to be a fair transaction—you take a
promise to pay and call it VALUE RE-
CEIVED; and yet there are crowds of inter-
ested and ignorant persons, who are en-
deavoring to persuade the people that the
Banks are the foundation of our prosper-
ity; that we could not do without them;
that our grain would rot in the granar-
ies, and nothing would find a market
without them. This is all gammon, and
intended to humbug and deceive. If
there was a demand for the produce of
the country in China, and there was no
money to buy it on speculation at any in-
termediate point, it would find its way
here from that remote region. It would
do this in obedience to a law of trade
and a principle of political economy
perfectly well known to every well in-
formed business man in the community.
It is nonsense that we are dependent on
the money of the local banks to buy the
produce of the country. A few bank pets
fasten on the favoritism of these institu-
tions, while the masses grow proportion-
ately poorer, and the laborer and farmer
are turned away from their doors or re-
fused accommodation because he cannot
give security of a certain class.

If labor produces all the wealth in the
community, how does it happen that its
creators generally are the poor—the
wretched, the destitute? Why is it that
the laboring men—the wealth creator and
the poor, are synonymous terms? Why
do we hear of the distress of the laborer
—the poverty of the creator of riches?—
Why is it that the sons of industry toil on
from year to year for a bare subsistence,
and the nabob, who never toiled on him-
self in his life, is clothed in purple and
sits sumptuously every day? We answer, be-
cause the people permit legislation for
the benefit of capital, and against labor;
the granting of scores of corporations of
every character. Monopolies, exclusive
privileges, are the cause of nineteen-ten-
ths of all the poverty and misery in
the country. It is a part of the mission
of democracy, to sweep these blood-suck-

ing abominations from the land; to see to
it that equal protection is guaranteed to
all against the encroachments of those
who have so long plundered by statute,
and robbed under the sanction of an ac-
cepted incorporation. And when that time
shall have fully come, our laborers will
be able to keep the delicate fingers of
privileged fraud out of their pockets.—
Then the laborer will become the capi-
talist, and labor and capital will be iden-
tified.

We shall speak more fully hereafter
upon the relations of labor and capi-
tal. We allude to it now because we
consider it as essentially identified with
the main subject of this article. It in-
volves a fundamental principle of our de-
mocracy. Unless these relations be prop-
erly adjusted, we shall never realize the
full working or consummation of our
beautiful system; without it all the la-
bors of the philosopher and statesman,
and all the efforts of the press, will be
fruitless and unavailing.

We may be called levellers. But the
puny aristocratic drivers who may
make this charge, do not understand the
meaning of the word if applied to us as
a term of reproach. It is true—we wish
to level upwards, while they desire to
trample downwards. We wish to level
up the great productive classes, the true
sovereigns of the nation, to the throne
of dignity, where their claims will be
recognized and their controlling power
supreme.

We say to the toiling masses who have
so long suffered from the unjust ex-
actions of chartered monopolies—EX-
ACTLY THE TEST. We say to our brothers in la-
bor, speak out, and let it be known that
your eye is upon those who with profes-
sion of democracy upon their lips are
leading their influence in favor of a sys-
tem that is at war with the first prin-
ciples of democracy. Let your voice
be heard and your influence now be
felt.—"THE CRISIS DEMANDS IT."

A Wild Locomotive and John Gilpin.

The Lancaster (Ohio) Daily Express
describes a very singular accident on the
Columbia Railroad as follows:

This morning about one o'clock, a
frigate accident occurred on the Philadel-
phia Railroad near Christiansburg, which
resulted in the demolition of two passen-
ger cars belonging to the train and the
injury of two or three ladies, who were
in the rear car—one of them very seri-
ously.

The particulars, as we have learned
from a passenger, are as follows:—
The express train, which left Philadel-
phia last night at 11 o'clock, came on as
far as Parkersburg, without anything of
note occurring, where they stopped to
wood and water. The train, composed of
a baggage car and two passenger cars, was
drawn by a freight locomotive, the recent
stop having disarranged the schedule
which assigns particular locomotives to
each train. After they left Parkersburg,
and had proceeded, as our informant
thinks, not more than a mile, the passen-
gers inferred from a peculiar motion of
the cars that they were off the track, and
it was subsequently discovered that this
inference was correct.

The conductor drew the ropes attached
to the signal bell so violently that it
broke, but the engineer either did not
understand the signal, or paid no atten-
tion to it.

On the train went, whizzing over the
snow track, now and then thumping over
an exposed cross-tie—on past Penning-
tonville, round the curve and over the
bridge at Christiansburg, until about half
a mile this side the ladies car became
detached and capsized. On still the steam-
hopper galloped, evidently pleased at the
feats of railroading without the use of
rails, and no doubt in love with the
driver who thus gave it loose reign without
ever looking back to see whether his train
kept up, until about a half mile from the
point where the ladies car became de-
tached, the second car also went over,
breaking the coupling, and smashing the
rear end of the car all to pieces. We
forgot to enquire whether the engineer
stopped even then, or whether he got
stopped at all; but we trust it will be the
last John Gilpin race he will be allowed
to ride, with such valuable weight to car-
ry, unless he can give a more satisfactory
explanation of his conduct than we can
hypothesize for him.

The most singular feature of this acci-
dent is that no lives were lost, and but
few persons injured.

One account says that but one lady
was injured, another that there was three
of them—but the wonder is that all were
not maimed or killed. The truck wheels
and other fragments of the broken cars
were scattered along the track for the
distance of a mile, the cars being almost
entirely demolished. When it was first
discovered that the cars were off the
track the passengers were in great terror,
all rose to their feet, but they passed so
smoothly over the Christiansburg bridge,
they concluded that they must be on the
track, and had just fairly seated them-
selves when the crash came upon them.

The cars, it appears, were thrown off
the track by the breaking of a rail, and
the train must have run four miles be-
fore the engineer found out that there was
anything wrong. The passengers went
back to Christiansburg, routed the land-
lord, who had fired made and did all in
his power to make them comfortable. Con-
ductor Delany came on to this city, pro-
ceeded another car, returned to the scene
of the disaster just as the passengers had
finished a good breakfast, and brought
them to this city.

A Fight in the Missouri Legislature.
The question of Slavery Emancipation
in Missouri has been under consideration
in the Missouri Legislature for several
days, it having grown out of the election
of Mr. PALM, of St. Louis, (who is an av-
owed emancipationist by the Border Raf-
fian Democracy, as a Director in the
State Bank.

In the House on the 27th, Mr. DARNES,
of Scott, introduced a resolution, which
had previously been offered in joint ses-
sion of this (senate):

Resolved, By the General Assembly of
the State of Missouri, that the emanci-
pation of Slavery in the State of Missouri
is impracticable and unjust to the slave-
holders, and ought not to be agitated,

Gen. Reid, the Border Ruffian hero of
the Osawatomie fight, moved to lay the
resolution on the table. The Republi-
can sketches the ensuing scene as fol-
lows:

Mr. Darnes, of Scott, would go back to
the origin of this discussion. He recol-
lected that at the last session on a bill
coming from the Senate, for the printing
of the statutes which he (Darnes) moved
to strike out the name Lusk and insert
that of George Knapp. Mr. Reid had
moved to lay that motion on the table on
the ground that the Democratic party
had already a paper and did not need
Whig assistance.

Mr. Reid denied that position. He
had made the motion mainly because of
the support Mr. D. gave to Mr. Knapp.
Mr. Darnes—did not fear gunpowder,
and begged to inform the gentleman that
his room was at No. 12, Newman's Ho-
tel.

Mr. Reid—If I am not mistaken it may
be No. 12, a little lower down the riv-
er.

Mr. Darnes—Yours ought to be called
No. 12, Penitentiary, where you ought to
have been before you fought the battle of
Osawatomie.

Mr. Reid rose, and Mr. Darnes facing
the Speaker continued his remarks.

Mr. Darnes—Your powder has no ter-
rors for me. I am contending for prin-
ciple.

At this moment Mr. Reid had stepped
to the right side of Mr. Darnes. He laid
his left hand upon his shoulder, and draw-
ing off with his right, struck him (Dar-
nes) a heavy blow on the right cheek, and
knocked him down. Mr. Reid was then
taken by his friends to his seat.

Mr. Darnes having recovered some-
what from the effects of the blow, said:—
I say, sir, that no man but a cowardly
assassin would step up behind a gentle-
man's back and strike him.

Mr. Hill, of St. Louis—I move that
this House now adjourn until nine o'clock
Thursday.

Motion submitted and lost.
Mr. Darnes—[I say, sir, that I have
been assaulted in this House. I say, sir,
that an assassin stepped up behind me
when my back was upon him and struck
me in the face. I pronounce him a cow-
ard and a scoundrel.

Mr. Reid then stepped forward again,
when Mr. Darnes raised a tumbler with
the evident intention of throwing it at
him. Mr. Reid then drew a knife, when
Mr. Allen of Warren, and several oth-
er gentlemen stepped in front of Reid,
and he retired to his seat. Mr. Darnes
was also prevented from throwing the
glass by gentlemen around him.

[Wonder if this Reid didn't formerly
reside in Laporé? It makes no differ-
ence, however, where he originated, he
is a genuine specimen of Bogus Democ-
racy.]

From the Rushville Republican.

Tit for Tat.

As the majority of the House Com-
mittee on Elections are exceedingly lib-
eral in permitting the old lines to ask
all manner of questions, whether they re-
late to Rush county or not; whether they
are direct or indirect; whether they relate
to facts or hearsay; we suppose they will
allow equal scope and verge on the other
side. A friend suggested to us one day
last week to go back to last year's op-
erations; to enquire how many votes a cer-
tain cattle buying old line gentleman
who was hired at five dollars per day,
procured in three days?

It would also be well enough to ascer-
tain whether Col. B's twenty or thirty
votes, which he had in the county at
the time of the October election, 1856,
voted or not. It would probably
show some light on Old Line tactics to
get C. B. before the Committee. He ap-
plied to a certain gentleman to hire his
son to come into Rush county to gather
corn. He offered to pay a dollar and give
the father the benefit of the day's work.
As to residence, he said all that was ne-
cessary was, to dip the son's shirt into a
tub of water and hang it on the clothes
line! Charley thought he was talking to
an Old Line! He said the Democrats
were doing a good job of importing votes,
but that he was fearful they would never
be beaten in the county! It would be a
good idea to get Mr. R. of
Anderson. He complained to a Demo-
crat of Shelby that it was impossible to
get voters for that part of Rush county;

as Gen. Foley bid over the Rush Demo-
cracy, and took the disposable force of the
party in neighboring counties to Decatur.

There is a certain gentleman East
whose Hibernian force was considerably
augmented just before election time,
whose presence before the committee
may add to the entertainment. Indeed
it is a remarkable fact, and one which
needs explanation, that the old line vote
in Union Township increased more than
fifty in two years! There is no town in
it except Vienna, and its population is
not increasing. There is a certain gen-
tleman in Washington Township whose
large bets on the county, demonstrated
that he felt an interest in the result, who
perhaps give some light on the sub-
ject of the increased democratic vote of
Washington.

We think we shall endeavor to get at
the old time mode of warfare. The party
has had much experience in conducting
campaigns, and we are inclined to have
divers cross roads captains summoned
before the committee.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Bilger, the bill for
the survey of the Ohio river and the prin-
cipal tributaries, was made the special
order for Monday next.

The consideration of the Indian approp-
riation bill was resumed.

Mr. Hale commented in severe terms
on the conduct of Governor Stevens in
proclaiming martial law and arresting the
Judge of the Federal Court of Washing-
ton Territory. He was opposed to plac-
ing a single dollar in the hands of such a
man and thought that in the days of the
Roman supremacy no outrage equal to
this was ever perpetrated in the most re-
mote province of that Empire.

A debate followed respecting the Pol-
icy towards the Indian tribes on the Pa-
cific coast. Amendments were then a-
greed on appropriating nearly seven hun-
dred thousand dollars for the restoration
and maintenance of peace, &c., in Ore-
gon and Washington Territories without
further action on the bill.

The Senate took up and adopted Mr.
Houston's resolution calling on the Pres-
ident to furnish the number and cruises of
deserters from the Navy since the pas-
sage of the act providing for the efficien-
cy of the Navy.

The Senate adjourned.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Ter-
ritories reported a bill fixing the bound-
aries of Minnesota and authorizing the
people thereof to form for themselves a
Constitution and State Government.

The bill provides for the admission of
Minnesota into the Union on a footing
with the original States according to the
federal constitution, and for an election
to be held on the first Monday in June
for a convention to form a State consti-
tution, and in event of the people decid-
ing in favor of a State government, the
Marshall proceed to take the census of
Minnesota with a view of ascertaining
the number of representatives she is en-
titled to under the present census.

The same provisions are in this bill as
in former ones of a similar character re-
lative to public lands for education, &c.,
to be assented to as obligatory on both
Minnesota and the United States.

Mr. Grow said the proposed State em-
braces 70,000 square miles, leaving west
of the boundary line 90,000 square miles
to be hereafter erected into a govern-
ment by the Indian name Dakota.

Mr. Phelps did not desire to impede
the progress of the bill, but wished to
know how much of the proposed terri-
tory lies west of the Mississippi River.

Mr. Grow replied about three-fourths.

Mr. Grow moved that the bill be re-
committed; pending which the House
took up the bill, authorizing the inhabi-
tants of Oregon to form a constitution
and State Government preliminary to ad-
mission into the Union. The provisions
of the bill, with the exception of the
boundaries, are similar to those in the
Minnesota bill. It gives one Representa-
tive in Congress.

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon
53,000 square miles; and that the popu-
lation now was about 90,000.

Mr. Whitney wished to confine the
voting to citizens of the United States.
He would do what he could to prevent
foreigners from making constitutions for
American citizens.

Mr. Lane replied that the laws of Ore-
gon did not allow foreigners to vote, nor
do they claim that privilege.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall offered an a-
mendment which was agreed to by a vote
of 71 to 49, conferring the suffrages at
the election of delegates to frame a con-
stitution to citizens of the United
States.

Mr. Phelps said that Mr. Grow had
frequently advocated the sanctity of com-
pacts and he (Phelps) wished to know
whether Mr. Grow believed in the sacred-
ness of the ordinance of 1787.

Mr. Grow replied, certainly.

Mr. Phelps resumed, saying that by
the 5th article of that ordinance, provi-
sion was made for five States out of the
Northwest Territory which have long
since been organized. Now another was
proposed.

Mr. Grow thought that this came with
bad grace from Phelps considering the
Platte country was taken and included
within the limits of Missouri.
Mr. Phelps explained. He did not re-
gard the ordinance of 1787 or the com-
promise of 1820 as sacred compacts.
Mr. Boyce asked whether Minnesota
had sufficient population for a State.
Mr. Grow said that it would be about

the size of Missouri and that her popu-
lation was between 176,000 and 200,
000.

A motion to table the bill was then
voted down by a large majority.

The bill was then passed by a vote of
96 to 73.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on
Territories, reported a bill for the relief
of the people of Kansas, declaring all
purported laws passed by the Legislature
assembled at Shawnee Mission, null and
void; for the reasons that members there-
of were elected through violation of the
organic act and usurped power, and op-
pressive and cruel statutes. The bill
provides for holding a new election, and
any person offering his vote must prove
by his own oath that he is a bona fide
settler, and by the oath of two legal vot-
ers that he has been for more than one
month preceding the election an actual
resident of his election district. Fines
from \$2,000 to \$2,500, and imprison-
ment from ten to twelve months to be
imposed on illegal voters, for disturbance
or control of the polls by armed or orga-
nized bands, and for wilful reception of il-
legal votes by those appointed to receive
them.

Mr. Clineham moved to lay the bill on
the table, but the House refused to do so
by a vote of 56 to 62.

Mr. Kuncle said he could not consent
to sweep away the whole code of Kansas
laws and appealed to Mr. Grow to with-
draw his demand for the previous ques-
tion that he (Mr. Kuncle) might offer a
substitute repealing all obnoxious laws.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to
make an amendment allowing none but
citizens of the United States to vote.

Mr. Letcher wanted the bill to go
where it could be seen and discussed.

Cold.